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PROTECTION OF GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c.

The following Bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Bowen, of Muskingum; Ohio.

A BILL FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF TRESPASSENERS ON GROWING CROPS AND ORCHARDS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon, any improved land, orchard, or garden of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to eat, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables there growing or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both and if the offence shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Sec. 2. Prosecution under this act may be made before any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, who are hereby empowered, authorized and required to proceed against and punish every person offending against its provisions; provided, however, that every person who may be convicted of offences under this act, before any Justice of the Peace shall have a right to a trial by jury, on his appeal to the court common pleas.

MICHIGAN CITY, Nov. 3.—Not one half of the surplus wheat of Laporte county is in and but a small portion from any of our neighboring counties. Notwithstanding this there has been shipped since the close of harvest one hundred and ten thousand bushels of wheat and 1500 barrels of flour. There are now in store forty five thousand bushels of wheat waiting for vessels to transport it east. The approaching winter will be a busy one with our merchants for the large quantities of wheat and corn yet to come in and the immense number of hogs to be slaughtered and brought to market will keep their hands full. Our only cry is give us a harbor and we will astonish the east with the immense amount of produce shipped from Michigan City.—Gazette.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN KENTUCKY. Bishop Smith says there are in Kentucky four hundred Baptist meeting houses one hundred Presbyterian twenty Roman Catholic and twelve Episcopalians.

Shoemakers are remarkable for their avarice, as they generally give their awl, when they see a case of real distress.

The Editor of the Brookville (La.) American says he takes pleasure in informing his readers that he is still out of jail; no thanks to his subscribers however.

How I say there's no balmy sleep for those who are discontented live immorally, vote ignorantly, abuse lazily, and in short, do wickedly in any shape. The man who habitually neglects his neighbor, deceives his friends, speaks ill of married women runs down the girls, throws a quid of tobacco in the contribution box, and takes agency out of it to buy more, and who cares not a snap for God man nor the devil—I say my heart's that such a man never ought to sleep in peace and he never will. Let him return to his cat-tail couch, when asleep he has emptied his soul bag upon one half of this treacherous globe, when the iron tongue of midnight bids the wicked straddle their broomsticks and the demons of darkness start from their cells, when his sleep is over and he seeks for repose, what his friends would say him there! Bed-bugs, mosquitoes and the night-mare! Yes, amid all these troubles, he will lay down his guilty conscience, turn over and turn over every way in trying to sleep easy to his bed-side, but he won't do it. He will fall into a swoon, but the land on his conscience will cause him to groan in distress while the skeleton of a night mare looks in at his window and gives a hoarse laugh at his misery.

Now my friends, having done his duty to his Maker and his neighbor and himself, he falls calmly asleep in the arms of Somnus, who beckons his messenger Morpheus to come, while reason slumbers and justice his wandering fancy over the blissful world of dreams where rainbow care is never to enter. If he is a lover his dearest angel is ever by his side, journeying with him through shady groves and over verdant fields; if he is a business man the banks all pay, specie and discount freely, if he is a lawyer, clients are rich and full of suits; if he is a preacher, like myself, his sheep yield good fleece, and are content with such rest as they can get.

O, it is a blessed thing to lie down at night with a light stomach and a lighter conscience. You ought to see me sleep sometimes. The way I take it is a caution to children.

A man down east has patented an improvement on the corn-shelling machine by the use of his invention he can put in a lot of newspaper bills and shell out the cash—Send us one.—Fitz. Chas.

Here too—we have got accounts enough to keep such a machine going steadily, all winter.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

NUMBER 26.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTY—GENL. SCOTT—HIS RECENT LETTER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
The Presidential canvass of 1844 may be said to have fairly commenced. The letter of Gen. Scott, indicating his willingness to become a candidate, has opened the ball.—Already we see the wire workers in several States maturing their plans for the next campaign, and marshalling their forces for the onset. It is said, and generally believed that a few weeks since, while Gen. Scott was at Washington, on a flying visit from the north, that the "great unchained" politician of Pennsylvania, Thaddeus Stevens, was seen wending his way to the federal Metropolis, and rumor has it that he paid his respects to the "Hero of Chippewa," and held friendly converse with him in relation to certain grave & weighty matters. The result of the conference was, that Stevens was entirely satisfied, returned home to Gettysburg, (his place of residence,) and forthwith issued his edict for the assembling of the friends of Gen. Scott, in Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. That meeting was held, resolutions passed recommending Gen. Scott for the next Presidency, and Stevens himself placed at the head of a State Central Committee to perfect a system of organization and draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon the subject. Among the resolutions adopted by the choice spirits assembled at Harrisburg, was one recommending the friends of Gen. Scott throughout the Commonwealth to hold meetings in every county, and in all the towns and townships thereof, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary. Accordingly we see the Harrisburg Telegraph, and Chronicle, the Lancaster Examiner, and Gettysburg Star, all leading federal anti-Masonic presses, owned in whole or in part, under the control and influence of this Thaddeus Stevens, unfurled the name of Gen. Scott, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1844. Stevens has openly boasted that he whipped the Clay Whigs into the support of Gen. Harrison, and caused his nomination at Harrisburg, and he now openly declares that he will force the same men to support Gen. Scott! And to propitiate the anti-Masonic interest, which always the whip sceptre in Pennsylvania, N. York, and Vermont, we see Gen. Scott making his obeisance in his late letter, and uttering sweet sounds about "secret societies," evidently intended to woo and win the smiles of his anti-Masonic allies. The matter is arranged, and Thaddeus Stevens will rule the roost. He will have "Captain Clay," or die. The orator of the West will be forced to yield his pretensions, and Gen. Scott will be nominated for the next Presidency, either at Harrisburg, or wherever else the pibled wing party may choose to assemble. And whether the same force of log cabins, hard cider, and corn-skins will be again enacted, as in 1840, we leave to time to disclose. Certain it is that some trick or device will be resorted to to cheat the people. Every federal gull trap will be put into requisition, and money and means will be raised to carry out the aims and designs of such foul plotters as Stevens and co. Their ambition will never rest as long as the slightest hope of success is held out to their grasping cupidity. In this view of the case, does it not become the duty of the democracy to be on the alert, for although successful in nearly all the states at the canvass this fall, we should not rest in false security. With the result of 1840 before our eyes, ought we not at once to prepare to meet the enemy and organize too—aye, to adopt the language of the resolution passed at the Harrisburg meeting, to "hold meetings in the different counties and townships, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, and establish presses wherever the same may be necessary." There can be no doubt now but that Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate in 1844, and it will require the united strength of the democracy to defeat him. How to organize in time, and meet the emergency, is a question, Mr. Editor, with your superior experience, which I respectfully submit to your better judgment.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1840.

VERY GOOD.

From the Daily State Sentinel.
The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a true blue whig paper, bears the recent defeats of its party with commendable philosophy and good nature. Witness the following:

"When you lose a game," says the courteous Le Baume, in his instructions to players at piquet, "put up your cards and say nothing about it. Some people are so silly as not to be content until they have shown you how they would have won the game if they had held a better hand. 'Cast dice.'" We are not disposed at the present sitting to do any such thing. There are a multitude of causes that might be enumerated. In the first place the loss of the state is not owing to "Captain Tyler." We have seen for months that the state was relapsing into the arms of the old Van Buren dynasty; and there it would have gone, from the state of public feeling touching our own domestic administration, veto or no veto. We told our friends so in confidence, months ago. To be sure the dissections in the ranks of our opponents for the last few days inspired us with a sort of hectic animation for the moment as to this city, and we endeavored to arouse the sleeping Whigs to action. But Houspur long since taught us that there is a great difference between calling spirits and getting them to come when they are called. Some of our morning contemporaries, we perceive, are already framing excuses—prominent among which is the old one that we should not have been beaten if a few more hundred of our friends had turned out and voted. Cocker forbid that we should deny that if the majority had been for us, it would not have been against us. Yet, for ourselves we think it the wisest course to take the advice of Le Baume, "put up the cards and say no more about it." Two good lessons, however, have been taught, but whether they will be understood by some of our reckless and restless politicians, is a matter of some considerable doubt with us. They ought to learn the folly of disguising the "great Whig party by rushing prematurely, not to say

madly, into another Presidential contest, for Mr. Clay, or Mr. Any-body else. And they ought further to learn, that "to regard men as enemies, and treat them accordingly, is sure to make them such."

EXTRACT OF AN ADDRESS Delivered before the Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

BY E. DARWIN SMITH, ESQ.
"Those who are raised to a condition of ease and independence seem virtually to despise those who are compelled to earn their subsistence by the sweat of the brow—not that many will admit this—not that many really think so when they trouble themselves to think at all upon the subject—yet many such persons actually do treat the laborer as though he were an inferior. This is radically wrong. It is no dishonor to be a laborer. It is noble—it is best—it is wisest for man. It is a necessity imposed upon him by the Author of his being, more in mercy than in chastisement. It is unfortunate to be ignorant—perhaps a reproach, so far as the means of improvement are neglected—but to labor with his hands no man should be ashamed. It is the false pride of a weak mind to feel it is any degradation to labor. To work—what is it but to fulfill man's duty and destiny—to promote his health—invariably his body, develop his powers, and perfect his nature."

The desire to escape from labor is particularly indicated by the rush that has been for years going on, and is still going on, into the learned professions and into mercantile pursuits. How many a farmer in this county within the last ten years has listened to his son, against his own better judgment—and strained himself to his utmost to set up that son in trade, or to aid him to buy city lots—or western land—and how many families have been ruined by this greedy desire to accumulate property rapidly—as though wealth were the chief good. How many a father too, who had earned a handsome property by his own hard labor and honest industry has been stripped of his all and been obliged in his old age to leave his long cherished home and seek a place to lay his bones in the far west because his son wished by trade or speculation to get quickly rich, that he might escape labor. But this is not all—how many a father has selected his most weakly son, whom he thought too feeble to labor on the farm, and sent him to school or college to get his living by a profession; as though men can live by their learning alone, and acquire learning without the severest and most depressing toil. How many lives have been thus sacrificed! But if any think that professional men escape labor—they are most egregiously mistaken.—When all the professions are so over crowded and surcharged as at present in this country, no man can get a livelihood honestly in any profession, without the greatest exertions, and the most laborious application. The professional man who attains eminence, or even respectability in his profession, labors harder than the commonest hodman.—Unlike the farmer or the mechanic, his task is not done at the setting sun. The midnight lamp witnesses his toil and his wasted health, and his enfeebled body testifies the price he pays for whatever of distinction he acquires. No—fellow-citizens, you may assure your sons that no professional man reposes on a bed of roses.

WOMAN.

Woman truly is a miracle. Place her among flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and sometimes of folly, annoyed by a dew drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the sight of a beetle! The zephyrs are too rough, the showers are too heavy, she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose-bud. But let real calamity come to arouse her affections, to enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then.—How her heart strengthens itself; how strong its purpose! Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities to protect, and see her then, as in a recorded instance, furnishing her white arm as a shield, and as her own blood crimsoned her up turned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of the earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes healing, her presence a blessing, she dispels the strides of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and the brave, shrink away, pale and affrighted. Misfortune does not daunt her; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward to the scaffold with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud of imprisoned adversity waiting for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad, pure gold, valuable but untended in the furnace. In short a woman is a miracle, a mystery.

If we ever take wood for printing, it is generally about this time o' year.

It is not essential to the happy home that there should be the luxury of the carpeted floor, the richly cushioned sofa, the shade of the astral lamp, these elegancies gladden the apartment, but they cheer not the heart. It is neatness and order and a cheerful heart which makes a home sweet, paradise it is so often found to be. There is joy as real as heart-felt by the cottage fire-side as in the most splendid saloons of wealth and refinement. What a lovely picture has Burns given us of the return of the cottager to his home after the labors of the day!

At length his lonely cot appears in view, Beneath the shelter of an aged tree, The expectant wee things toddling suggest through To meet their dad with fluttering noise and glee

His clean hearth stone, his thrifty wife's smile, The hushing infant prattling on his knee, Does all his weary carking cares beguile, And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

The luxuries and elegancies of life are not to be despised. They are to be received with gratitude to him who has provided them for our enjoyment. But their possession does not ensure happiness. The sources of true joys are not so shallow. We see persons, like some reptiles, who have the faculty of extracting poison from every thing that is beautiful and sweet; others, like the bee, will gather honey from sources in which we should think no sweet could be found. The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes most discordant materials to arrange themselves into harmony and beauty.

[Boston Trans.]

A word to the wise is sufficient.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Mr. Eggleston offered a resolution requiring the following named Fund Commissioners, viz: Nicholas McCarthy, Jeremiah Sullivan, Caleb B. Smith, James Farrington, Isaac Coe, Lucius H. Scott, Milton Stapp, Samuel Hanna, Nathan B. Palmer, George H. Dunn, and Noah Noble; Samuel Merrill Bank agent, and the following C. commissioners, viz: Jesse L. Williams, Samuel Lewis, David Maxwell, Thomas H. Blake, Eliza Long, John Woodburn, Alexander Morrison, J. G. Clendenen and I. A. Graham, be cited to appear at the bar of the Senate on the 3d month of December, 1841, to answer an oath touching certain rumored charges against them in the execution of their trusts, and that process be issued forthwith by the President of the Senate for that purpose, which resolution was adopted by consent.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1841.

(In the report of the Senate's proceedings of yesterday, a typographical error occurred in the reading of Mr. Read's resolution respecting a repeal of the bill of Equalization and the per cent. forfeited. For two read ten per cent.)

The minutes were read, when the Chair announced the following standing committees.

On elections.—Messrs. Elliott, Berry, Blair, Aker, Herriott, Hoover of Tip., Kinzer and Mount.

On finance.—Messrs. Parker, Moffat, West, Hoover of W. Morgan, Stevenson, Kinck, Everts, and Watts.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Eggleston, Wright, Nave, Angle, Harris, Gregory, Elcott, Baird, Chamberlain, Walpole, Bright, Parker, Collins, and Pitcher.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Carnan, West, Sinclair, Cornet, Aker, Burk, Reed, and Sheets.

On education.—Messrs. Stevenson, Carr of J. Bright, Wright, Shanks, Sands, Roberts, Foster, Elliott, Sinclair and Cornet.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Blair, Miller, Watts, Berry, Bradley, Hatfield, Parks and Sands.

On roads.—Messrs. Kinzer, Reeve, Tannehill, Everts, Carr of L., Davis, Herriman, Herriott and Mount.

On Canals and Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Baird, Davis, Moffat, Miller, Roberts, Tannehill, Reeve, Mount, Burk, Aker, Walpole, Herriott, Gregory and Harris.

On the Two of Indianapolis.—Messrs. West, Walpole, Nickel, Hoover of W., Shank, and Sands.

On Claims.—Messrs. Dobson, Sheets, Sinclair, Angle, Bradley, Carr of J. and Hoover of T.

On the State Prison.—Messrs. Reed, Hatfield, Herriman, Sands, Kinzer, Carr, of L., Cornet and Davis.

On unfinished Business.—Messrs. Morgan, Reeve and Roberts.

On the State Library.—Messrs. Nave Dubson, Angle, Berry, Bradley, Burk and Carr of J.

On public Buildings.—Messrs. Moffat, Carr of L., Dobson, Davis, Foster and Hatfield.

On the State Bank.—Messrs. Collins, Everts, Morgan, Cornet, Hoover of J., Pitcher, Carnan and Watts.

On agriculture.—Messrs. Watts, Tannehill, Herriman, Hoover of W., Nickel and Parks.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Chamberlain, Wright, Bright, Parker, Reed, Gregory and Harris.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Harris and Pitcher.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Wright, Gregory and Roberts.

On the General Fund.—Messrs. Wright, Gregory and Roberts.

On the State Library.—Messrs. Foster, Reeve and Angle.

On motion of Mr. Eggleston, unanimous consent was given, that James B. Johnson, David Burr, and Daniel Yates, Commissioners, should be included in the resolution of yesterday, requiring the citation of certain persons at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Chamberlain offered a joint resolution requiring the State Bank of Indiana and all its branches to resume specie payments on or before the 15th day of January, 1842, and in case of failure to do so, that the Governor be authorized to issue *Scire Facias* to show cause why their charter should not be forfeited. Also that if such bank, after said period, suspend for ten days, that *Scire Facias* shall issue. It also provides that a sufficient number of Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars, bearing six per cent interest, issue for payment by the State of the debt due the bank, which was equal.

Mr. West introduced a bill entitled an act to amend an act subjecting real and personal estate to execution, approved February 1841, which was read. [The bill is very voluminous, and no attempt is here given to sketch its details. In substance it is a relief law, with provisions guarding against fraud, &c.]

Mr. Baird presented a bill subjecting imprisonment for debt, which was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following were appointed standing Committees.

On Elections.—Messrs. Graham, O'Neill, May, Rector, Rinnells, Frink and Coon.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Henley, Wines of V., Thompson of P., Hendricks, Bradley, of L., Goodnow and Davis of Floyd.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Marshall, Hannegan, Defrees, Gorman, Chapman of L., Brown of M. and Matheny.

On Education.—Messrs. Ritchie, Dunbar, Gorman, Denning, Lee, Shively, and Foulk.

On the State Bank of Indiana.—Messrs. Brown of D., Nelson, Simonson, Murray, Rawlings, Stratton and Thompson, of N. and L.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Myers, Grover, Monroe, Yocum, Lawrence, Rauld and Saunders.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Simonson, Warriner, Williamson, Howard, Ellis, Meeker and Townsend.

On Town of Indianapolis.—Messrs. Cooper, Chapman of H., Edwards, Whigitt, Tidale, Milikin and Harding.

On Claims.—Messrs. Defrees, Davis of S., Bowers, Davis, Cooley, Saffer and Gilbert.

On Roads.—Messrs. Leslie, Christman, Snoddy Peck, Barrett of M., Runyon, and Ogden.

On Canals and Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Hannegan, Marshall, Wines of A., Brown of D., Clark, Clements and Hoobler.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Garrigue, Percy, Barnett of L., Butler, McAlister, Shoup and Eakin.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson of C., Goodhue, Lingie Hackleman and Marsh and Beas.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Cogswell Mitchell, Norvell, Foley, Poulson, Hodges and Reed.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Saylor, Graham, Hackleman, Leslie, Hutton, Rooker and Snook.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Norvell and Dunbar.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Robinson of C., Cotton.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Percy, Mitchell and Hendricks.

On Canal Fund.—Messrs. Brown of Marion Ritchie and Cogswell.

On State Library.—Messrs. Denning Thompson of F., and Bradley.

On Motion of Mr. Norvell, Resolved, That the committee of the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, at as early a day as practicable, amending all laws, now in force, in this State, for the relief of a debtor, for the period of ninety days.

Defrees introduced a preamble and resolution, requiring the attendance of Fund Commissioners &c., for a similar purpose as required by the resolution of the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Hannegan moved an amendment, by striking out all after the resolving clause, and inserting the following:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine members be appointed to investigate the transactions of the different agents heretofore authorized by the State of Indiana, to affect loans and to dispose of bonds on behalf of the State; and that the said committee be directed to ascertain and report the manner in which those loans have been affected, the terms on which they were negotiated, the period at which the sale of such bonds occurred, the names of the persons to whom they were sold or otherwise disposed of, and by whom sold or disposed of, together with all other matters, relative to, or connected with, the subject; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be required to report to this House all the evidence detailed before them.

Resolved, that said committee shall extend their investigations to the conduct and transactions of all the officers and agents in any manner connected with the system of internal improvement in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Defrees opposed the amendment. He supposed that if the persons were examined before this House, something might appear different to a majority of the House, than the report of a committee would not act as justly as they might.

Mr. Hannegan replied. He disclaimed the charge, he pitted the heart and the head, and would leave himself if he could throw in the face of this House a charge so foul. His object was truth as well as the gentleman's. It would occupy three months in the House. In passing in this course, the object is to hold truth, it appeared that there was a wheel within a wheel, an object not yet developed, and he believed it was to keep this House here as long as possible, that the majority may be changed with a waste of time.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committee in pursuance of the resolutions adopted this morning, relative to the Fund Commissioners and other public agents and their transactions in relation to our public debt, to wit:

Messrs. Hannegan, Defrees, Henly Marshall, Brown of M., Davis of Floyd, Brown, of D., Ritchie and Cooper.

Mr. Henley asked to be excused from serving on said committee; which was granted by the House and the Speaker appointed Mr. Simonson to fill said vacancy.

Mr. Hackleman offered the following preamble and resolution; which were adopted:

Whereas, doubts exist as to what course is to be taken by justices of the peace in cases which have been stayed before them, where the judgment debtor dies, previous to the collection of the judgment, whether a *scire facias* can issue or not, or whether the judgment creditor is compelled to proceed against the administrator of the decedent, therefore.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to so amend the act regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in such cases, and the remedy of the judgment creditor.

On motion of Mr. Wines, of Allen, Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for concentrating all money heretofore received by the several townships throughout the State, and hereafter accruing from the sale of the school sections, into one common fund, for educational purposes.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the sixth section of the act approved January 13th, 1841, entitled an act concerning proceedings in ejectment, and for the relief of occupying claimants of land, and to confer upon the occupying claimant the right to elect, whether to accept payment for the improvements, or pay the successful claimant the value of the property, without the improvements.

Mr. Ritchie offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act approved February 15th, 1841, entitled "an act to amend an act, approved February 6, 1837, entitled an act to provide for distributing so much of the surplus revenue of the United States as the State of Indiana may be entitled to receive by virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1836."

On motion of Mr. Gorman, Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire the expediency of repealing so much of an act entitled "an act regulating the salaries of auditor, secretary and treasurer of state, approved February 4th, 1841, as provides for the payment of four hundred dollars of the auditor's and treasurer's salaries out of the college or loan office fund, and whether such law is not a violation of the compact between the government of the U. States and the Territorial Convention of 1816."

On motion of Mr. Chapman of H., Resolved, That the Committee of ways and means be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the sixteenth section of the law prescribing the duties of county treasurers, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Townsend offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to interest on

money, that six per cent per annum be the maximum allowed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, enclosing the following resolutions to wit:

1. Resolutions of the legislature of Maine on the subject of the Northeastern boundary.

2. Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island on the subject of French spoliations.

3. Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland on the subject of fugitives from justice.

On motion of Mr. Henly, said resolutions were referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Gorman offered the following resolution which was not adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 48th section of the act regulating the duties of justices of the peace as follows: providing that when an execution issues on a judgment previously reviewed, that said execution shall issue against the debtor and judgment defendant jointly without the said debtor a *scire facias* against the security.

Note.—Mr. Sand's resolution provides that the committee on the State Bank direct their inquiries to the following particulars, viz:

1st. The amount of notes in circulation, on each bank. 2d. The actual amount of specie on hand in each branch. 3d. The indebtedness of each branch independent of its liability for notes in circulation. 4th. The assets of each branch independent of specie on hand. 5th. The dividend declared on each branch since the suspension of specie payments. 6th. Whether any violation of the rules prescribed for their government has taken place in any of the branches. 7th. What amount of specie has been paid out under what circumstances, since the suspension of specie payments. 8th. Whether any of the directors or other officers, have received accommodations of specie (for notes) for the purposes of brokerage. 9th. Whether any director of the state Bank or branches holds any office under the State or general government.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of engrossment of the following bills:

No 1. To repeal certain laws therein named [this bill provides for the repeal of several features of the revenue laws.]

No 2. To recognize the 8th, and to create the 12th judicial circuit. [The counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Fulton, Pulaski, White, Jasper, Carroll, and Richardson constitute by this bill, the 8th circuit. The counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, steuben, DeKalb, and Lagrange, constitute the 12th judicial circuit.]

Mr. Eggleston moved that the investigation into the conduct of fund commissioners &c. contained in his resolution of yesterday be conducted by a joint committee of five members of each house, who shall predicate their investigation upon the resolution heretofore offered, and report immediately upon the conclusion of their labors. The said committee to sit with open doors. The resolution was adopted.

Annexed is an abstract of the bill introduced by Mr. West into the Senate, on yesterday, to amend the act subjecting real and personal property to execution.

Sec. 1st. Provides that all judgments of courts of record shall have a stay of twelve months for one half—the balance in twenty four months.

Sec. 2d. Upon failure to pay the first half, execution shall issue for the whole amount.

Sec. 3d. Upon all judgments of justices a stay as follows: where the sum is above ten dollars, ten months on one half—balance, twenty months. When less than ten dollars a stay of eight months for the one half—balance sixteen months.

Sec. 4th. Similar to the second section.

Sec. 5th. Upon judgments now rendered, and not fully satisfied, a stay of nine months additional, if in courts of record.

Sec. 6th. Upon all judgments of justices now unsatisfied, a stay of six months.

Sec. 7th. Protects the State in certain cases.

Sec. 8th. Property not to be sold for less than two thirds of its fair market value.

Sec. 9th. Fixes the mode by which the value shall be ascertained.

Sec. 10th. Gives the right of redemption for eighteen months upon real estate sold under execution.

Sec. 11th. Gives a junior incumbrancer upon failure of the owner, the right to redeem.

Proceeding Attorney for the 4th Judicial Circuit:

Mr. James Lockhart received 81 votes
 Mr. John Ingle received 66 do
 Mr. Scott received 1 do
 Mr. Lockhart was declared duly elected.
 Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit. Two ballots were had. Mr. J. M. Wallace was elected upon the second ballot by the following vote:
 Mr. Wallace received 72 votes
 Mr. A. J. Harlan received 45 do
 Mr. McCollum received 25 do
 Walter March 2 do

Mr. Bonas introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:
 Whereas, at the public sales of the Wabash and Erie canal lands, the best lands have been sold; whereas the refuse lands will remain unsold a long time, unless reduced in price; therefore

Resolved, That the committee on canals and inland improvements be instructed to expedite the sale of the refuse lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Marsh, Resolved, That the committee on canals and inland improvements be instructed to expedite the sale of the refuse lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Frink, Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to expedite the sale of the refuse lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Prayers were presented by Mr. Murray. Car and bridge; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Bowers, of Thomas T. Perry for a divorce; referred to the judiciary committee; also, of Stephen East relating to a State road; referred to committee on roads.

By Mr. Wines of A. relating to the Fort Wayne Fire Company.

By Mr. Myers, in relation to a State road; referred to road committee.

By Mr. Hodges, on the subject of water-power; referred to the committee on canals.

Mr. Shoup, from a select committee, reported a bill for a divorce, which was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Cooper, indefinitely postponed, ayes 63, noes 33.

Mr. Harding, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill in relation to the five cents tax for railroad iron for the Madison road—making it the duty of the collector for Madison county to suspend the further collection of said tax, and refund to those that have paid; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bradley introduced a joint resolution on the subject of the principal and interest of the public debt—providing that the State will not pay any money fraudulently disposed of by its agent or agents, or fraudulently obtained by other persons; read and passed twice and reading.

On motion of Mr. Chapman of L. Resolved, That a select committee of 3 members be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a memorial to Congress, asking a further appropriation by the United States for the construction of a harbor at Michigan City, in the State of Indiana.

By Mr. Hannegan, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the act relating to the sale of real estate on execution, providing that the sale of all personal property on execution now levied and advertised which may be levied hereafter and before the 15th day of January next, is hereby, in every case, postponed until some day to be fixed by a proper officer, and after the said 15th day of January next, the joint resolution to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal and Sentinel, and the Secretary of State shall forward a copy thereof to the clerk of each circuit court. This joint resolution was offered in the somewhat different form, but having the same object in view, and was modified as above.

Mr. Hannegan said in defense of the resolution, that news had been borne on the wing of the wind, to different parts of the State, that relief measures would be adopted at the present session. That many creditors in different parts of the State, who had the dockets of justices covered with judgments were suing out their execution, with the view of forcing sales of property before a relief law should be passed. This procedure, on the part of creditors, would cause great distress in the country. He hoped the joint resolution would be immediately passed, and the relief contemplated extended to the people. He continued his remarks with much energy and animation, depicting in a strain of eloquence the sufferings of those who might have their property swept from them, by relentless creditors, for a mere song.

Mr. Brown of Marion, also favored the resolution, and stated, in addition to what had been said by Mr. Hannegan, that it was understood, that in many parts of the State creditors were losing their debts, in consequence of the anticipated relief laws, and were forcing out execution in order to have the proceeds of their unfortunate debtors sold before a relief law passed.

The joint resolution was read three several times and passed by the following vote, viz:
 Ayes—Messrs. Barnett of Montgomery, Barnes, Brown of Marion, Butler, Chapman of Hancock, Christman, Clements, Cogswell, Cooley, Coon, Cotton, Davis of Sullivan, DeWitt, Dunbar, Edwards, Ellis, Foley, Frink, Garrigus, Gilbert, Gorman, Graham, Grover, Hannegan, Harding, Hendricks, Leslie, Lingle, Marsh, Marshall, Matheny, McAllister, Mitchell, Murray, Myers, Nelson, Norvell, O'Neal, Peak, Poulson, Rannalla, Richey, Robinson of Carroll, Robinson of Rush, Roker, Saffers, Saunders, Sayler, Shaw, Snoddy, Thompson of P., Thompson of Noble and Lagrange, Townsend, Wright Wines of Allen, and Yeacum—61.

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By Mr. Clements, That the committee on canals and inland improvements be instructed to expedite the sale of the refuse lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Foulk, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to mortgages, so as to give the first deed or mortgage filed and recorded a priority of lien.

By Mr. Clements, That the committee on canals and inland improvements be instructed to expedite the sale of the refuse lands, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Wines of A. offered a resolution, as to the expediency of making an appropriation for the speedy completion of the Erie & Michigan canal; which was not adopted.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

By Mr. West, Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure, if possible, the passage of a law, authorizing the State to purchase all the public lands within her limits, on a credit of fifteen years, without interest, and at a reasonable price, the proceeds to be faithfully applied to the completion of the most important public works.

Mr. West offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to enquire into the expediency of issuing scrip based upon the probable proceeds of the lands granted by the General Government to the State to aid in constructing the Wabash and Erie canal, and to apply the same to aid in the completion and construction of such work or works as are most likely to be most profitable to the State, &c.

The reference of this motion elicited a long and animated debate, which continued until the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by Messrs. Harris, Gregory, Stevenson, Bradley, Moffat, Eggleston, and Cornet; and supported by Messrs. West, Parker, Mount, Elliot, Collins, Bright and Chamberlain. [The debate will be given hereafter.]

A motion for its indefinite postponement was lost, ayes 20, noes 29.

Mr. Collins offered an amendment to insert "the Northern Canal from Fort Wayne Northport," in the proposition of the gentleman from Marion; whilst the question was pending, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The resolution of Mr. West, being yet under discussion, Mr. Collins moved an amendment to the said resolution providing for an appropriation of the fund to certain works, among which were the Indianapolis and Madison Rail Road and the New Albany and Crawfordsville Turnpike.

Mr. West rose and remarked that inasmuch as it was evident that the friends of the mammoth system and their usual log rolling had deviated his resolution from its original and legitimate purpose, that he would move that the bill and amendment be laid on the table, which motion prevailed by consent.

By Mr. Harris: A bill for the relief of purchasers of Wabash and Erie canal lands. (This bill reduces the penalty of the non payment of interest from 10 to 10 per cent.) Ordered to a second reading.

The bill, No. 23, respecting the sale of property on execution, was taken up, and pending the discussion, a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill repealing the tax of five per cent. levied on the people of Marion county for the benefit of the Madison Rail road, which received the signature of the President of the Senate.

Bill, No. 23, was recommitted to the judiciary committee, amended by Mr. Parker, so as to require justices of the peace to be furnished with copies of the law by the Secretary of State, and providing that no constable or execution, until the justice issuing the execution, shall have been so notified. Mr. Chamberlain moved, successfully, that the committee be instructed to regulate the mode for the return and arrangement of executions now issued, &c.

[This bill provides that sales on execution be postponed until February next—the act to be in force after the Clerks of the Circuit Courts shall receive certified copies of the same—and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish them as soon as possible.]

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1841.

THE HOME LEAGUE.

We perceive "high tariff" movements are again being made in New York and other places, under the name of societies called "the home league." This is necessary, in part, to sustain Mr. Clay's distribution bill, passed at the Extra Session, and in part to add to the wealth of the rich manufacturer at the expense of the poor.

We are opposed to any system, the object of which is, to tax the industry of one class to make the business of another class profitable. This is the effect of a protective tariff. It is for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; consequently unequal and unjust in its operation, and shall ever meet with our decided disapprobation.

We have examined the subject again & again and the further we have examined the more we have found it wanting in justice. A protective tariff is asked for, and by whom? Is it from those who need alms that ask for protection?—those whose families are suffering for bread?—Is it the cries of the Widow and orphan that excite the sympathy or bewail the protection that is asked for? No. Their cries of distress could never enter the Halls of Congress—too unimportant to receive even a passing notice. But the Nabobs of the land knock at the door of Congress and solicit alms in the shape of a tax upon the industry of the poor for their protection, which requires months of Legislation to decide. Out upon such doctrine.

It savors too much of British legislation and British protection, the effect of which is sufficient of itself to chill the blood of every high tariffist; indeed it does not run thro' veins fed at the fountain of a heart of stone. There, by a protective tariff that amounts to prohibition, one tenth of the population are compelled to labor for six cents per day, and in many instances large families dependent entirely upon them for support. Thousands of others are in a state of the utmost indigence and destitution; while still another class are reduced to absolute beggary, and die with hunger. God forbid that such shall ever be the case in our own America. Our motto is "free trade and sailors' rights."

Open our ports to vessels from every clime, and the stars and stripes will be flamed by the breeze of every ocean in return, and prosperity will reign as well in the cottage as in the palace.

Letter to the Editor, dated,

INDIANAPOLIS, 14th Dec. 1841.

Dear Sir—

I have put off writing to you longer than I had intended doing, to the reason that I have not until the present time had any thing certain as to the action of the Legislature to communicate.

The Governor this day signed the bill creating a new circuit, and providing for a special term of the Circuit Court in Allen county, and this afternoon we went into convention for the purpose of electing a Judge and Prosecutor for the new circuit, and a Prosecutor for the 8th circuit—the result was the election of James W. Borden, Judge; and W. H. Combs, Prosecutor for the new circuit; and S. T. Simpson Prosecutor for the 8th.

The Senate this day passed a joint resolution which had previously passed the house, suspending all sales of property under execution until the 1st of February. This will become a law as soon as signed by the Governor. I forward you by this mail a printed relief and appraisal bill, introduced by Mr. West, which will most likely pass—indeed it is certain that a stay law, a two-thirds appraisal law, and a long right of redemption will be the order of the day.

The penalty for the non-payment of taxes I have no doubt will be taken off and the fees of the Treasurer, in cases where he collects by selling property, will be reduced.

LEGISLATIVE.

We are enabled to give the doings of the Legislature to a nits' eye. We get the Daily State Sentinel, and Tri Weekly Journal, besides information from an Indianapolis Correspondent, which puts us in possession of all that is going on, and as fast as transacted, which we as promptly lay before our readers, provided the mails arrives regularly, which we regret to say has not been the case lately, although we are in hopes it will do better in future.

We make our selections mostly from the Daily Sentinel, as it generally brings the latest intelligence. We publish only such paragraphs as the people here generally feel an interest in, although being thus taken, it does not always read quite so well, being cut off from other proceedings.

Our foreign news of to-day will be found interesting, if for no other reason than to see the absurd and ridiculous Tom foolery of the big bugs of England, over the birth of a young King, and an idiot at that, probably. If he is, however, he will do well enough to govern Great Britain, but in the U. States we should put him in the mad-house.

Extract of a letter from a Whig, dated,

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14, 1841.

Dear Sir—

We have succeeded in forming a new circuit, comprising the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, La Grange, Steuben, and De Kalb. The election for Judge has just taken place, and resulted in the choice of James W. Borden, Esq. (dem) over Thomas Johnson, Esq. (Whig). This result was produced by the known union of the democrats, and the desertion of several Whigs, to wit: Aker of Randolph, Walpole of Hancock, and Parker of Fayette; of the Senate; and Cooper of Henry, of the House; who all voted for Borden and elected him by five votes.

The stay law of two years will pass both Houses, and will want but the signature of the Governor to become the law of the land. The democrats of the Legislature are disposed to compel the banks to resume specie payments at an early day; thus preventing the banks from collecting their debts for two years on demand; and this they will in all probability effect by the aid of another platoon of recalcitrant Whigs.

Mr. Combs is elected Prosecutor over Messrs Dawson and Ferry.

Yours, &c.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, we perceive, is

named by many of the democratic papers of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Buchanan is an amiable man, and sound statesman; but we have not a doubt that Mr. Van Buren can rally the democracy with greater unanimity than any other man in the government; and be elected by a majority far exceeding that of Gen. Jackson.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—Bring on

your turkeys, ducks, geese, fowls, anything but Democratic roasters. They are so poor in consequence of crowing continually for several months that they are said not to be eatable. To put them in a "log cabin," feed them on "corn dodgers," and give them "hard cider" to drink it is said will cure their crowing propensity very quick. We would recommend a trial as they will probably thus fatten, by the time banks resume specie payments, which will be as soon as "poultry will bear a good price" any how.

On the first Monday in January next the Extra session of Court will commence its sitting in this County. Judge Borden presiding. W. H. Combs Esq. prosecutor.

Professor MILLS, of Wabash College, delivered a Lecture at the Presbyterian church, last Monday evening, on the subject of Education. We were surprised to see so thin a house. No subject is of so much importance to the community as that of education, and yet none so much neglected.

Mr. Mills is not a fluent speaker, but no person who heard him could help but have been profited by his remarks. On the subject of Common Schools, his instructions were highly useful; and we wish every parent in the county could have been present. It is important that as many School Districts in the country as possible should be organized. The public money alone would help every family a small share of education.—Let parents bear this in mind, and exert themselves accordingly.

The Native Americans are about starting another paper at St. Louis, to be called the "Native American Bulletin," and edited by Mr. Ellis, President of the Native American Society of that city. He had better let it be. This government will never make any distinction between native Americans and adopted citizens; and we be unto him in a political point of view, who advocates such distinction. As the object mainly is to make political capital, there is no mistake about their "barking up the wrong bush."

All the news from Indianapolis appears to confirm the opinion that a long stay-law, and a two-thirds appraisal law will pass by very large majorities. The former law we have never believed for a moment the country demanded, needed, or would be satisfied with. The latter we think less objectionable, and perhaps, under all the circumstances would be well enough. We are in favor of any measure that will relieve the distress of the people, but we do not believe a long stay law is the first step towards effecting it. Both parties appear anxious to take the lead in this matter, and we should not be surprised if they all extinguished themselves.

THAT LOON COULDN'T DIVE.—Smith Dem. elected to Congress from the contested district in Virginia over Banks, Dem. and Slaughter, Whig, by upwards of 250 majority. At the late election Banks and Smith ran, and Banks received the certificate of Election; but as the election was close Smith also claimed the seat, in consequence of which, Banks resigned for the purpose of submitting it again to the people. Slaughter had probably heard how the Democrats come it over the Whigs in this district, where two Whigs ran last spring, and concluded he would try his chance, but he couldn't win. The Democrats Slaughtered that loon.—After he did he was never heard of.

HON. RATLIFF BOON.

This veteran Democrat, who for several years represented this State from the first district, in Congress, we notice by the St. Louis New Era. (Whig) is named among the prominent candidates for Congress from Missouri. Success to him.

Foreign News.

From the Extra Philadelphia Ledger

Arrival of the STEAMSHIP ACADIA.

BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE—LATER FROM CANTON—STATE OF TRADE—THE MARKETS.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of lying the President's Message before our readers, in an extra in advance of all our contemporaries—usual, that document was brought from Washington by Government express, and run by a scrub race between the railroad depot at Gray's Ferry, and the several newspaper offices, the Ledger beating all the papers of this city any way they can fix it!

We now have the gratification of laying before our readers the highly important Foreign News brought by the steamship Acadia, at Canton, run through for the Ledger exclusively. If any of our contemporaries wish to manifest a disposition to compete with the Ledger establishment they will find it requires of them more than a mere scrub race between the railroad depot and their several offices.

The Intelligence from Europe by the Acadia, which arrived at Boston at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, is highly interesting.

The Queen has given birth to a Prince of Wales, and she and the prince are both doing well.

Intelligence from Canton to the 21st of August has been received—one month later than by the Ann McKim, arrived at New York on Monday with dates to the 29th of July.

The Queen Dowager Adelaide is distressingly ill.

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From the Boston Pilot.
RELAND O'CONNEL LORD MAYOR.
From our own Private Correspondent.
DUBLIN, November 22, 1841.
THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—Daniel O'Connell—the emancipator of Catholic Ireland—is now in possession of the mansion house of Dublin as a Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis. The people have for the first time elected their own Magistrate and in whom should they repose more confidence than in the man who for forty years has been faithful to their cause. The Tories made a show of opposition to his election but a sense of their own weakness caused them to withdraw. The new Council consists of sixty members—of these forty one are repealers O'Connell seemed in high spirits on the day of election and sat for nearly an hour distributing to an admiring and rejoicing constituency the first Catholic Lord Mayor who occupied the civic chair since the revolution. It would be curious to trace the progress of events with regard to the different members of the present corporation. There are among them some men who were in time past celebrated for their devotion to Irish interests and the friends and associates of whose youth fell martyrs to the cause of their country. They remained to enjoy some of the fruits of the different struggles which engaged their energies and are now enjoying civic honors—chosen to them on account of the principles they ever adhered to. They stand fourth a testimony to the world of the unjust sacrifice of the men whose blood was shed because he sought the accomplishment of that which now is. Amongst these men I must notice by name the friend and admirer of Arthur O'Connor—Cornelius McLaughlin. He it was who was arraigned for having assisted in the publication of the celebrated letter of Arthur O'Connor to the Irish people and the manner in which he conducted himself on that occasion has shed a halo around him which seems to grow brighter and brighter as he approaches his eternal rest. Cornelius McLaughlin was passing the cell where O'Connor was confined—he perhaps went there that the countenance of a friend might cheer the patriot in his affliction. O'Connor dropped the latter from between the gratings of his window and asked his friend would he get it printed. The reply was characteristic of the man—"If I like its contents it shall be published." The letter was published and the governor discovered that it was through the instrumentality of McLaughlin. He was placed at the bar—but the awful position in which he stood did not overcome the manhood of the patriot. Here his reply to the searching interrogatories of his prosecutor bespoke the same noble spirit as did his answer to O'Connor. I did publish it and would do so again because I agree with every sentiment it contains." Cor. McLaughlin is now a feeble old man but the fire of his eye is not yet quenched and his devoted adherence to whatever is right is now as then the characteristic of his actions. The Tory Government. The humbug of the conciliation cry has been fully exposed. The Tories are themselves again and what is more important the people see them to be so. The old judges have begun to move Johnson has resigned to make way for Lefroy others will follow the example and we will soon have the old generation of Tory judges replaced by a young fry whose comparative youth will be a guarantee against the unity of the bench for some years to come.

LARGE BEQUESTS.
Mr. Shackford, who recently died in St. Louis, Missouri, made the following disposition of his property:
"Mr S gave the American Bible Society about \$10,000.
"After bequeathing to his widow \$15,000 and \$10,000 each to his children in stock of the Louisville and Portland canal (a very valuable investment) he gave the residue of his property to the Foreign Missionary Society and Marion college to be equally divided among them."
The St. Louis Gazette says:
"If the property could have sold at its present value it would have given \$10,000 to each of these societies."

The Lodi Freeman, giving the returns of the late election drily remarks that they "are pretty much as we expected—only rather more so."

A Whig member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected by bribing a voter with a leg of mutton. He'll feel rather sheepish in his seat, we think.

NEWSPAPERS.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things that are familiar. A newspaper is one year, says Mr. A. Week is worth a quarter of a century to a child and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with his advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads and having a more immediate charge of children ought to be intelligent in mind pure in language and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog-shop which ought to be devoted to reading? how many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

ROYALTY.
The last account from England left the horses already harnessed, ready to convey expresses respecting the family affairs of Queen Victoria. The forms of Royalty require considerable ceremonial on such occasions, and the carriage of the Premier (Sir Robert Peel) was in constant readiness, by day and night, to run post-haste to the palace, to greet the expected stranger, in company with other prominent public functionaries.

The little Princess is now a whole year old; and if she should have a brother, his title will be Duke of Cornwall and probably that of Prince Wales.

Whatever "Sidney" of the New York Commercial may think about the matter people generally (even in England) would probably prefer the privilege of electing rulers rather than have them furnished already titled in this way.

[Western New Yorker.]

SPARKLING WIT.—"I have a spark in my eye," said a lady in the cars. The Jule was looking straight forward at a spruce young gentleman sitting opposite to her.

The Paris ladies wear elegantly mounted daggers at their girdles. Our ladies wear their daggers in their eyes.

"Boy, why don't you go to school?" "Because sir, daddy is afraid if I learn every thing now, I shant have any thing to learn ven I comes to go to the 'cademy."

Huzza for Florida.—The Jacksonville Bank, (Florida) has resumed.

The Delaware Gazette is puffing a potatoe which is 26½ inches in circumference and weighs 4 pounds.

Some of the Indiana papers are talking about the enactment of a law to preclude the collection of debts for two years. Of course the Legislature would sneer at the idea, but would think nothing of granting such a privilege to banks.

The Hartford Times says "the Democratic party has been acting per se over the Union."

Capital punishment.—Being kissed to death by a beautiful girl.—*Chronicle.*
May it be our lot to meet such a death.

The citiz us of Jefferson county Texas we learn from the Natchitoches Herald have just put to death a planter named Yoakum who owned 100 negroes 100 breeding mares and sold annually 1500 cattle. He lived in sumptuous style and sported a dashing equipage. He has committed many outrages but the immediate cause of the execution done upon him was his attempt to have a Mr. Carey a wealthy gentleman and his guest murdered. Upon examining Yoakum's premises in an old well were found numerous human skulls and bones. He seems to have been a wholesale murderer, murderer and no doubt thus acquired much of his wealth.—*Nat. F. Trader.*

Sheep.—The Warren, Ohio Chronicle says:—On Friday last a flock of over 1000 merino sheep passed through our village, on their way to Illinois. They belonged to an enterprising farmer from Massachusetts, and were driven from that State. They will be a valuable acquisition to the State of Illinois, and we trust the Yankees, will be well rewarded for his exertions in introducing them into the West.

Thomas S. Shuster is to be hung at the county prison, Philadelphia on the 31st December for the murder of his wife.

Coopering Establishment.
DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his Coopering Establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street, one door west of S. Ball's Ferry, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptness. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order the assortment of Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds, in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cask. Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfill any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 20th '41

New Grocery Store!
THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey; Mackerel & Codfish, White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds. Also a good assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES, Saddles, Brides, and Martingals,** All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARTE.
P. S. He has also 300 lbs. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will purchase for FURS and FURTRIM, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, which cash will also be paid. Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October.
Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841.

Dr. Fall's CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.
PRICE 75 CENTS.

THIS discovery will undoubtedly confer upon the human family the greatest blessing that the benevolent genius and nature ever bestowed upon man suffering in any age of the world. Until this remedy was discovered, the consumption had been considered as the certain destroyer of a large portion of the human race. Seizing the mind in the midst of agony, and plunging them into an untimely grave. Who has not bled with sorrow, the blooming girl and the young man, who but a few months before, promised to make ornaments to society and the world, and who are now consigned to the world of spirits, just as they were appearing upon the stage of action?

Fortunately for suffering humanity, the discovery of this medicine has rescued the victims of this disease, the terrors of the mortal malady that has ever visited the hopes of man. It is an Indian remedy that was discovered in the year 1838. Dr. FALL having been surprised with the wonderful faculty of this medicine, he has since been engaged in a single case of consumption had ever been known to take place among them, was in need to believe that they must be in possession of some cure for this most distressing of all diseases. After much exertion, he at length discovered the remedy, and the fact, that all the Indian tribes of the American continent possess a knowledge of this remedy, it is only necessary to remark that there is not one single instance on record or even a traditional account among the Indians of any individual dying of consumption. It is truly a vegetable composition and one of the most important medicines in the world, and like all other articles of medicine, used by the Indian tribes, it is simple in its composition.

DIRECTIONS.
Persons afflicted with consumption, must take a full tea spoonful three or four times a day, with the addition of a tea spoonful just before going to bed at night. Patients afflicted with this dreadful disease, by using this medicine, will find themselves relieved of the pain in the breast, and free from the cough which accompanies the consumption.

It is also, best medicine in use, for persons who are troubled with asthma, who are suffering from back cough, pain in the breast, &c. which, when let run on for months, so frequently terminate in consumption. Two or three bottles will, in all cases, restore the patient and restore the health entirely. It will also relieve the patient from the night cough, which is so distressing, in a few hours from the time it is first taken.

Taken in doses of a tea spoonful at bed time, it will induce the most refreshing and healthy sleep.

EVANS & HILL, AGENTS—Fort Wayne.
SAML. MOORE—Huntington.
W. B. & J. BARLOW—Logan.
HODMAN & CO.—Hawthorn.
J. M. DEFRIES—Perry.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has the signature of our hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth—These pills are not to be sold by any other person, and are not to be sold at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.
THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have concluded that they are the greatest blessing that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven, that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immovable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the discharge from which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly working, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom. Our life is our office in the world, and it is between these three points that the human body is always to be maintained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the United States:
W. TOWLEY—Fort Wayne.
D. MCCLAIN—Marion Township.
THOMAS KIMSEY—Munmouth.
JAMES CRAB—Decatur.
A. BLOSSOM—Bellingham.

BROTHER JONATHAN.
The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.
Published Saturdays, at 122 Nassau St. N. Y. PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO COPIES FOR \$5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western"—among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of the "Littell's Living Age," which cost \$2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's "Columbus" or Bancroft's History of America, which cost \$3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For \$5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day are inserted in its contents, and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately sent to the press. The most interesting and valuable contributions, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

It is a pleasure to be taught as that we have marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan, shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light going, interesting, inspired, and inimitable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, romances and Stories for the hour. For the lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Paeonades for wit mongers—Nuts and Ruins for short-winded readers—Serenaides for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for the sentimentalists—Statistics for statisticians—Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c. &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to WILSON & COMPANY, Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan."

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.
THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is on one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
MILLER & MILLER, M. MILLER, &c.
Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840.

I HAVE three Thrashing Machines on hand for sale, and a good lot of good tools. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841.

John H. Waugh, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.
One door west of Thompson & Jeffers Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly in hand of all styles, and made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish ladies with any style of shoes they may want in the shoe line. Mending done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 1841.

Medical Notice.
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office on Main street, opposite Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. & R. P. JONES
G. G. STURGIS.
Fort Wayne March 20, 1841.

Globe Inn.
The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bourne as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co's store, and immediately on the Piquette and Goshen road, in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter.
THOMAS N. ANDA.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1842.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.
S. B. W. FARMER.
Cash, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills on mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership with the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied by Eminger & Horn as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1841.

CASTINGS.
THE public that has in operation at Huntington, Ind., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There are also in the town of the Farncas a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and the most accommodating terms.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, FLOUR, and all the produce of the Mill. Descriptions: Wood's Patent, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, and No. 5, and No. 6, and No. 7, and No. 8, and No. 9, and No. 10, and No. 11, and No. 12, and No. 13, and No. 14, and No. 15, and No. 16, and No. 17, and No. 18, and No. 19, and No. 20, and No. 21, and No. 22, and No. 23, and No. 24, and No. 25, and No. 26, and No. 27, and No. 28, and No. 29, and No. 30, and No. 31, and No. 32, and No. 33, and No. 34, and No. 35, and No. 36, and No. 37, and No. 38, and No. 39, and No. 40, and No. 41, and No. 42, and No. 43, and No. 44, and No. 45, and No. 46, and No. 47, and No. 48, and No. 49, and No. 50, and No. 51, and No. 52, and No. 53, and No. 54, and No. 55, and No. 56, and No. 57, and No. 58, and No. 59, and No. 60, and No. 61, and No. 62, and No. 63, and No. 64, and No. 65, and No. 66, and No. 67, and No. 68, and No. 69, and No. 70, and No. 71, and No. 72, and No. 73, and No. 74, and No. 75, and No. 76, and No. 77, and No. 78, and No. 79, and No. 80, and No. 81, and No. 82, and No. 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